2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Cachagua Community Center Water System
June 19, 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2013.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The water source for Cachagua Community Center Water System consists of surface water from the Carmel River.

Drinking water source assessment: The water source assessment plan has not been completed at the time of this report.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff , industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform	**2**	**1**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	**2**	**1**	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total Coliform and either sample also detects fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Activity, Gross	(0)	15	0.416	3/5/07	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Number of Site Collected**	**PHG**	**AL**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	4	0.3	1.3	0.090	0	2012	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	4	0.2	15	ND	0	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	50.40	21-65	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	38.5	ND-**74**	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL/ (AL)**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.031	9/2013	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	2	9/2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.2	9/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (N) (ppm)	1	1	0.3	9/2013	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	6	9/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	12	9/2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	0.005	9/2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	N/A	300	87	9/2013	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	22	9/2013	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	N/A	3	2	9/2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	290-301	9/2013	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	20	9/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	194	9/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	0.50	9/2013	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	5	0.035	9/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS				
Contaminant(s) (units)	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	126	9/2013	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	15	9/2013	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	129	9/2013	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally-occurring
pH	N/A	7.5	9/2013	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Statement: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cachagua Community Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* Colforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
- *Fecal coliform and E. Coli:* One sample was total coliform positive and E. Coli positive. Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- *Haloacetic Acids (ppb):* Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	**Bag Filtration**
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	**Turbidity of the filtered water must:** **1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.** **2 – Not exceed 0.3 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.** **3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.**
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	**0%**
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	**1.687**
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	**20**

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

- There were two source samples during of May of 2013 that were positive for both total coliform and e-coli. All the distribution samples were negative for both total coliform and e-coli.
- The treatment facility is operational but does not meet the treatment requirements.

System Improvements and Updates:

- The Cachagua Community Center Water System remains on a boil water order.